THE STATE OF EUROPE.

From Our Own Correspondent. London, Friday, May 11, 1855. I said in my last letter that we were on the eve of a revolution in England. I do not mean that we are to witness scenes of rebellion, riot and battle, as in 1640, or in the different revolutions of France. Royalty has never been more popular in England than new, and the Queen is universally beloved, but the Government of the country cannot for any length of time remain in the hands of the oligarchy which now rules through a degraded Parliament. The feeling of uneasiness is rapidly spreading and the community will searcely submit to be ruled in turn by alternating oligarchical cliques, apparently opposed to each other, but in fact representatives of the same principles of centralization and patronage, shielding one another as often as the indignation of the people rises above a certain point, disregarding the wishes and the interest of the nation, and depriving the crown of its prerogative and the people of their right of self-government. Formerly we often heard distinguished Englishmen say: "We are not dis-" posed to take any interest in politics, for our "own immediate affairs engross all our time " and attention, and the course pursued by the " public men in this country during the last few " years has been so void of principle that we 4 have become utterly disgusted, and have se come to the conclusion that it is almost im-\*\* possible to be a public man and an honest "man." They therefore let things take their course; so much the worse, as the bulk of the middle-classes were contented on the whole and no sudden political crisis could be feared. But now we are in the midst of a crisis; the war with Russia, undertaken in the expectation that it would soon be terminated by diplomatic negotiations, has assumed a most serious aspect. No hope remains for its speedy termination; one campaign has been lost already by want of capacity in the field and in the Cabinet, and the second can scarcely be saved. The nation has to make incessant sacrifices, and the conviction that there are no right men in the right places gives the certainty that all these sacrifices are in vain, giving no efficiency to the war or firmness to the negotiations. The feeling that both the governing cliques are unequal to the task, and that Parliament has been emasculated under the Administration of Whigs and Tories, that in fact it does not represent the country, but only two political factions, is growing so strong that a change in the system of Government has become unavoidable. How it will be effected I cannot even guess, but it will certainly not be by riots and rebellion. The English mind is too practical and too little impulsive for revolutions in the oldfashioned, time-honored continental way. They know likewise that the extension of the franchise would scarcely much improve Parliament, since they see that the Reform bill of 1832 is a complete failure; but unless the signs of the times are all delusive we cannot but believe that the Government of England is soon to pass from the two oligarchical factions of Parliament into more vigorous though less experienced hands. The merchants and bankers of the city, certainly a most conservative body, begin to take up the question, and the Anti-Central Legislative Union and the societies of Sheffield and Newcastle for the reform of the Government are all working to the same end, though they are not yet combined in their action. The articles which appeared in The London Times in January, Mr. Layard's speeches, the indignation meetings in the provinces, and the failure of Lord Palmerston, who was always believed by the great majority to be the most energetic, able and liberal member of the aristocand says: "In the success of Lord Ellenborracy, are all in turn signs of approaching events, which everybody guesses but nobody has the courage to call by their right name. The present crisis brings home to the English the words of Demosthenes: "It is not fleets and armies, the semi-official papers which during the Con-"it is not wealth and possessions that consti-tute the strength of States, but it is watch-become very tame. They speak of neutrality. . fulness.'

While the bankers and wholesale traders held their meeting at the London Tavern and the Guildhall-since the number of persons was too numerous to be accommodated in one localityand passed strong resolutions against the Government and claimed a partnership in the administration of the country with the landed aristocracy, respectable retail dealers and radical politicians held another meeting, in which a most important petition was drawn up, which is now widely circulated and numerously signed. We extract a few passages which show the spirit of the meeting. The petitioners say in the preamble:

"As loyal subjects we have bitterly regretted the disasters visited upon this country since the commencement of the present war. This we do the more because these disasters have not arisen from the mischances whereby the counsels of the wisest may be confounded, but from the guilt and folly of our rulers; from the prostitution of various offices of the State; from the misapplication and waste of the resources of the country; from the appointment of senility and incapacity; from a vicious preference shown by certain families to their kindred and supporters; from the corruption, extravagance and mismanagement pervading families to their kindred and supporters; from the cor-ruption, extravagance and misunangement pervading Government Departments, and from the absence of forethought, economy and order in the conduct of public service. And this we respectfully submit to your honorable House to be a state of things demand-ing immediate and prompt legislation; lest the people, fired of endurance and weary of remonstrance, betake themselves to clamor and violence, and thereby revolu-

"As loyal subjects we have bitterly regretted the

After a graphic description of the irresolution timidity and treachery at the head of affairs, the petitioners declare they have no confidence in the existing Government, and then continue as

"Evil rulers can alone be perpetuated by an ovil system and grow out of it;" therefore they pray the honorable House "to amend the system and change the rulers." The petitioners next declare their respect for constituted authority, but submit "there are times when the voice of the governod must be heard crying 'Govern us more wisely,' and that submission may become a crime, and order the worst disorder." " " " it is absund to plead the system in defense of abuses, and yet to uphold it, which is the course pursued by the vain men whose deafness bears no warning, will hear none, though it thunder at their gates, and whose indicial blindness soos not the writing on the wall: 'Ye are weighed and found wanning.'" After protesting against the parliamontary sanction and support of rulers who consider their own matters and not the welfare and wishes of the people, and against over-legislation and the exercise of mere municipal functions to the exclusion or confusion of matters of higher importance, they pray Parliament to abolish the system of secret diplomacy, "and most humbly remind the honorable House, that Governments, both executive and legislative, exist not for themselves but for the governed; that when nations are ill-governed they are spt to rise; that resistance becomes constitutional when sense and justice are becomes constitutional when sense and justice are becomes constitutional when sense and justice are "Evil rulers can alone be perpetuated by an evil

continuelly violated—since principles are of heaven, not man, and imblic safety is the first law of cations. The petition winds up with the following words:

"And your petitioners in all humility boddly stand upon their rights to assert that which is known to all.

"And your peritieners in all humility boldly stand upon their rights to assert that which is known to all, and fills the minds of all with wonder and apprehension, to see so powerful a country in so coste uptible a predirement, that whereas individuals carry out vast enterprisessuccessfully, the State can accomplish nothing, great or small, either honestly or houseably, or to a good issue, and has become a very weride-jest in its every undertaking. If this be the fault of the system, we pray your honorable House to end it; but it is the belief of your petitioners that the system is born of the men, and the men of the system. However, it is of necessity this both be caded, and this we pray you to conduct speedily how to effect, or to take such steps as may lead to a dissolution of your honorable House, and the election of a better Parliament. And your petitioners will ever pray."

The resolutions of the London Tavern and

The resolutions of the London Tavern and Guildhall meeting do not go so far. The bankers and railway directors and wholesale merchants who met there, call themselves the Administrative Reform Association; they say:

"The true remedy for the system of mai-administra-tion is to be sought in the introduction of enlarged ex-perience and practical ability (that is to say of ban-kers and railway directors and large manufacturers, &c.) into the service of the sinter that the exclusion from office of those who possess in high degree the practical qualities necessary for the direction of affairs in a great commercial country is a reflection upon its intelligence and a betrayal of its interests," and so on.

In fact the commercial and manufacturing interests feel important enough for claiming a share in the government, without excluding the vested rights of the landed aristocracy. Though this move is not backed by the bulk of the nation, it is still threatening enough for the pre-

The breaking up of the Vienna Conferences,

which have finally expired after a lingering ex-

istence of five months, and the resultless bom-

bardment of Sevastopol open a new phase in the

Eastern complications, and must naturally lead

was recalled and Redshid Pasha expelled from

remains in the office of Seraskier more energetic

men who are more independent of Lord Red-

cliffe, Aali and Fund, have again got a seat in the

Council of the Sultan. Thus the spell which

invested the English Minister with such over-

bearing authority seems to be broken. In En-

gland the change in the war policy seems likely

also to lead to a change in the Government.

Lor Ellenborough in the House of Peers, and

Mr. Layard in the Commons, are sanguine about

the result of their motions of which they have

given notice, and the friends of the Government

are depressed and anticipate a Parliamentary

defeat on Monday. The Times denounces the

Austrian alliance, urges on the friends of admin-

istrative reform and agitates against the Govern-

ment, while The Morning Herald of Wednesday,

the official organ of the Tories, represents the

Ministry as a family alliance of the houses of

Bedford, Devonshire, Sutherland and Carlisle,

"ough's motion lies our sole hope of safety; it is

"our only chance of escape. The matter is re-

"duced to those narrow limits: a change of Min-

"isters or a revolution," In Austria the tone of

of the danger of a war against Russia, and of

the insufficiency of the forces with which the

Allies are operating against the Czar. Still it

is stated to be the intention of the Allied Powers

to embark about 50,000 men, cavalry, artillery

and infantry, for the Crimea-that is to say,

15,000 Piedmontese and 30,000 French from the

reserve camps of Maslati, Gallipoli and

Adrianople, and that the destination of the

expedition will be some place near the Isth-

mus of Perekop, in order to cooperate

with the Allied army before Sevastopol, by cut-

ting off the reënforcements or the retreat of the

Russians. Omar Pasha has now about 35,000

Turks under his command at Kadikoi, in an

entirely independent position. He most politely

declined the advice of the English staff-officers

as regarded the intrenchments which were to

be made for strengthening the Turkish position

against Liprandi; and we see therefore the

strange spectacle of three independent armics

on the Heracleatic Chersonese, cooperating

with one another for the reduction of Sevastopol,

but each of them acting in its own way. 12,000

Turks and about 5,000 French and English re-

mained at Eupatoria, and 40,000 Turks are concentrated at Shumla, preparing for an offensive move toward Bessarabia. The Russians have

withdrawn from Reni, and even their flotilla has

retreated to the St. George branch of the Danube.

The navigation of the river is therefore at

last free and unobstructed from Wallachia to

the sea. In Asia both the Turks and Russians

are making great preparations for the ensuing campaign; and it is reported that the Russians

have succeeded in making a truce with Shamyl

Ministry, Though Rizer Pasha still

sent administration.

to a different and far more vigorous prosecution of the war. They could not but be accompanied by equally significant changes in the different ministries of the Allies. France took the lead; Drouyn de l'Huys, cajoled by the English press and diplomacy, thought himse's indispensable to the Emperor and made such concessions to Russia in order to please Austria as Napoleon had no intention to ratify; the clever but too Austrian foreign Minister had therefore to retire, and Count Walewski, compromised in the Polish insurrection of 1831 and at that time Envoy of the revolutionary national Polish Government to England, takes his place. Cout Persigny, alias Mr. Fialin, likewise of Anti-Austrian tendencies, is to represent at London the new phase of the mind of his imperial master. At the same time a Court intrigue had in Constantinople driven Mehemet Ali, the head of the Turkish patriots

into exile, and Redshid Pasha, the tool of Lord Redeliffe, was believed to be omnipotent, when Lord Redeliffe had to leave the Turkish Capital and to go to the Crimea in order to adjust some difficulties which had arisen between the daring and energetic Admiral Sir E. Lyons and the the field. apathetic Lord Raglan. The Freuch diplomat-A. P. C. ists took advantage of his absence, Mehemet Ali

From Our Own Correspo Paris, Thursday, May 10, 1855. with the Allied Powers. Turkey and France have already made theirs, and those of England are likely soon to follow; but I have only to do with those of France. Our Plenipotentiary, Mr. Mason, well informed as high-placed diplomatic personages always are-supposed to be, went the other day to call on Drouyn De l'Huys and learned to his surprise that that gentleman was no longer "at home" in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The resignation of this really able statesman is said to be the consequence of a disagreement between him and the Emperor respecting negotiations for peace, the Minister offering to Russia more moderate terms than his master would sanction. Now that he is out of office people are saying that the best proofs he has given of his fitness to hold it-his famous notes and other papers on the Eastern Question and the conduct of the alliance-were not the productions of his pen. The London Times goes so far as to state that it is "well known" they were written by M. Thouvenel. Now M. Thouvenel, who was until within a few days Chief Clerk in the Department of Foreign Affairs, and has long experience in diplomacy, is also a really able man; but if he is properly the author of the somewhat voluminous writings to which Drouyn de l'Huys has put his name in the past two years, it is difficult to understand why Napoleon should not have made him titular as well as virtual Minister. For the ex-Minister could present none of those claims of ancient fidelity to the Insurgent of Strasbourg and Boulogne, or of dangerous complicity with the Great Conspirator of December, or blood-relationship with the head of the Napoleon family, which are thought by some of the Napoleon family, which are thought by some to have been and to be among the effective titles to office of some of his Majesty's cabinet. In spite of the well-known' statement of The Times and others— which would have been a piece of novel information to the knowing ones ten days ago—one cannot help thinking that the story is only a new version of that very old story which we have heard in appendix to so many other State papers—some-body always doing somebody else's writing. We hear a similar one of the speeches of Napoleon III. Now it would be odd if Napoleon had found some one who for years has been able to express on paper, with curious aptitude to all sorts of circum ces and to the wants and faculties and purpose of the speaker the ideas that the latter would express: but it would have been odder by several degrees that this literary doppelganger-a true psychological monster-should rest quiet so a true psychological modesty. M. Thouvenel, who long in his amonymous modesty. M. Thouvenel, who was temporary Minister of Foreign Affairs during his superior's absence on that bootless mission to Vienna, and who resigned both his temporary and permanent office because his absent superior lighted his dignity by communicating from Vienna directly to the Emperor instead of through the ad interim Minister, has been appointed to the Embassy at Constantinople. The duties of that post have been discharged, since the departure a year ago of been discharged, since the departure a year ago of Barsgusy d'Hilliers, by an ad interim Chargé d'Afaires. M. Theuvenel was formerly Minister to Greece. His experience and native ability are expected to balance the old influence of Stratford de Redeliffe at the Sublime Porte. The late Chargé d'Afaires there relieves the Minister to Persia, who returns to fill Thouvenel's place here as Director of Political Affairs in the Foreign Office. Count Colonna Walewski Late Embassaas Director. Colonna Walewski, late Embassa-dor at London, is actual Minister of Foreign Affaires; and Fersigny, some time Minister of the Interior—the oldest, hithfulest and honestest of

treops against the Russian forces outside—beat them—drive them back to Sympheropol—to Pere-

kep and clear out of the Peninsula-form a junction with Omer Pasha—then invest Sevastopol, at least prevent supplies going in or foraging parties going out and starve the garrison to surrender—if they can. Such is the report of the party of the p threaten the Pasha of Scutari with war unless he redresses some real or imaginary grievances. The Austrian paper, the Presse, contains an interesting article which is said to embody the views of the Government. It advocates peace, and finds that the destruction of the greatest portion of the Black Sea fleet by the Russians themselves, their retreat from the Principalities, their acknowledgement that their exclusive protectorate has to cease, and their promise to leave the navigation of the Danube without obstructions, are such concessions as should be found sufficient for a peace, and that they are surely more than commensurate to the advantages won by the Allies. The article winds up with these significant words :

Even the most rabid apostles of the war must at last become convinced that an amicasile arrangement, practical in its aims, without humbling the enemy by is form, gives better guarantees for a lasting Europe peace than the mistable fileral hip of an English min-ister or the conservative tendencies of a person is high position whose his may anddenly be jeoparded by a cold or by the builet of an assassin."

The Donau, a well-informed Austrian organ, connected with Baron Bruck, the Minister of Finance, thinks that since the propositions of the Allies were rejected by Russia, the Western Powers feel themselves released from their pledge to respect the integrity of the Russian Empire, and that the reconstruction of Poland has ceased to be a theoretical dream and ranges now among the eventualities which may become practicable in the course of the war.

As to the reported riots in the Ukraine, the Austrian paper, the Czas, assures us that they amount to nothing more than to the refusal of the peasants at Mobilew to give their carts and entile for the transports to the Crimea-besides, a transport of recruits has, in the same neighborhood, overpowered the soldiers who escorted them to the sent of war. They dispersed and hid themselves in the woods of Podolia.

A strike of the laborers at Verona in Italy, which began to assume a political color, has been suppressed by the Austrians. At Cesena, Forli and Ravenna numerous arrests have spread dismay among the Italian families. The Austrian government has not abated in its cruel and jealous system of arrests and confiscations; the amnesties which from time to time appear in the papers are all sham without practical results, and relating only to petty offenses which nowhere would be punished but in Austria.

The protocols of the Vienna Conferences are now published. They afford the best proof that Russia never was in earnest about the accepting of the Four Points She fully accomplished he design of gaining time, for it would be difficult to maintain that the progress of the negotiations has not checked the military operations. The English general officers all believed in the termination of the contest by the Vienna Conferences, and their zeal slackened accordingly before Sevastopol. So far Russia has overreached the Allies in the cabinet as well as in

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Ministerial changes are the order of the day Napoleon's partisans—goes to the Court of St. James. Those most likely to know assure us that with all this bustle of Ministers there is no radical change in the master's policy. The war is to be

change in the master's poncy. The war is to be carried on as it has been—with vigor. The same authority reports an important change of the plan of the Crimean Campaign in which the Emperor's hand is visible. The reserve near Con-Emperor's hand is visible. The reserve near Con-stantinople and at Varna, with the Sardinian con-tingent and all possible reenforcements are to be brought into action. Leaving only enough men to guard the siege works before Sevastopol, the allied generals are to lead the remainder of their

they can. Such is the report of the well informed, all of which not mingling opinions of your correspondent) is respectfully submitted to the Decrees of Providence. The story of the rise and progress of the person who has hitherto builted the purposes of the Allies, the Engineerin chief. the purposes of the Allies, the Engineer-in-chief of Sevastopel, is curious. It smacks of Yankee land. His same is Todleben, of German origin, (say Death in Life," and he is now only thirty-two years old. His parents are shopkeepers at Riga. At the beginning of the siege, the story goes, Menchikoff asked the Chief Engineer how much time he needed to put the place in a state of complete defense. That officer replied " two months." officer, hearing this, stepped forward and said he would undertake the fulfillment of the task in two weeks if he could dispose of men enough. proposition was accepted: he was made colonel; his works have proved his words; he is now a general and aid-de-camp of the Czar. The story is a good one. May be it is true. If your readers think so I beg them to forget another that contradicts it, and which I results to the contradicts it. corded for their entertainment some months ago. They are both taken from the same authority on dit. Writers from St. Petersburg continue to speak of the activity with whi parations to meet any attack from the allied forces in the Baltic are pushed forward. Defenses that seemed strong before the war began, and that have been made apparently impregnable since, are ever strengthened and strengthened. Life and property are sacrificed without stint by Government in what is called the cause of the nation and of the Church.

ingfors (Finland) correspondent respecting free dom of the Press in Russia is more definite: "Our journal has had to change its editor because he lately wrote in his paper that, considering the present temperature we must soon expect to see the hossile fleets again. The new editor has been advised never to speak of the weather nor of the meterologic state.

An insurrection of the peasantry has broken out in Little Russia. Letters of correspondents, whose prejudices and wishes evidently take the place of

authentic reports, give no reliable information as to its extent. The following extract from a Hels-

The trial of Pianori was begun and ended in a

few hours before the Court of Assizes last Mon-day. He was found guilty, of course, and justly. It would appear from the act of accusation, even to one who makes due allowance for the expart character of that document, that the assassin was furnished with funds and edged on to tion of his purpose by some party in London. I need not stop to refute the ingenious inference drawn from this by certain protound logicians, towit: that the assassin Pianori is the authorized agent and representative of all European Liberals Government and its printed organs are, by-the-way acting very sensibly, that is, very quietly about the affair. Excepting a brief report of the trial little has been said of it in the journals of the city. Unless the poor wretch is pardoned or his punish-Chiese the poor wreten is pardoned of his punishment commuted by Imperial grace—as why should it not be, since his Majesty declares he runs no danger—he will be guillotined some pleasant Spring morning, going up the ladder barefoot, a chirt over his clothes, and a hood over his face. Such is the special mummery of honor for stage effect in the case of a regicide's execution. Here, in terms of our States and in other emissioners. as in some of our States and in other enlightened untries, while capital punishment is maintained on the ground of the favorable impression produced on possible and actual criminals and the public gene rally by such public expiation for crime great pains are taken to prevent the public from attending the edifying spectacle. The two or three officials who know beforeband when it is to take place will not mention the day. It takes place indeed on a pub-lic square, but always at an hour in the gray morning when the public are yet in bed; and the only means by which lovers of new sensations can gratify their passion in the case is to bargain with a shop-keeper in the neighborhood to come and wake them so soon as he sees the preparations for raising the scaffold going on. This is generally in the night. To the Marchand de Vin of the Place de la Roquette a guillotining is therefore a harvest

time. One of the links by which the present Emperor would connect himself by association in men's minds with the former Napoleon, was ingeniously forged out of the public's gold, eight millions of which, some while ago, were appropriated to the fulfil-ment, or rather the partial fulfulment, of the testamentary dispositions made by the first Emperor in favor of his faithful servants, his generals, his soldiers, those who had volunteered the sacrifice of all for him. The Monituar published the other day the report of the Committee charged with the proportional allotment of this sum among the nu-merous legatees. Public notice was given in the time of it of this resurrection of inexpensive gen-erosity, and claimants were invited to send in their titles to its benefits. It appears by the report that their number, in the class of mere soldiers, is over one hundred thousand, and that their individual allotment of imperial bounty (mark that the Na-tional Treasury is the one who pays) would be but fifteen france. As far as they are concerned. the Committee make a wiser application of the fund in favor only of the most needy or otherwise deserving. In the higher Gen. Montholon is the largest recipient, his share being 667,000 francs. Gen. Montholon, however, died a year or two ago poor in this world's goods, and, despite his ser-vices to the uncle, poor in the favor of the reigning nephew. His son, now French Consul-Gene-ral, I think, in your City, may profit by the wind-fail. The next largest allotment is to Gen. Ber-

trand, of 500,000 francs.

A l'iedmont paper records the successful operation of Honelli's new application of the electric tel-egraph on railway cars while in motion. Although the experiments were made under the disadvantage of a heavy rain and rusted wires, questions and an-swers were exchanged between the office at Turin and a car moving from that city toward Moncolieri at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Apropos of inventions—let me mention one for the preservation of fresh meat, raw or cooked, whose successful effect may be seen any day in the shape of joints, legs and roasting pieces at No. 18 Boulevard Poiponiere. I have not spoken of it before because, although the articles in question presented to my unpracticed eye all the desirable qualities of freshlykilled meat. I feared a paltering in some double sense—either a trick on the part of the dealer, or that the word of promise to the eye would be of-fensively broken to the nostrils before my report could reach your readers. I can now state athority of experts, men in high administrative positions, chemists and gourmands, that these meats do preserve for months their fresh qualities and merits in all kinds by virtue of this invention, the external application of a sort of wash or varnish es the air, and being composed in part of animal juices, imparts no disagreeable savo the preserved body.

PALAIS DE L'INDUSTRIE.

Preparations for the inauguration are sufficiently advanced to justify the belief that there will be no further postponement of the ceremony, which will come off next Tuesday. Curiously enough, the temporary Imperial throne for the occasion will be erected on a part of the space allotted to Ameri-can exhibitors—proof that the American exhibitors have had a good place allotted to them. The plan of Canadian annexation, of which I spoke two weeks ago, gave place to other arrangements, one of the favorable consequences of which is that Mr. Goodyear is permitted to exhibit as American productions goods made under his patent in France and England. Although the Exposition will be opened next week, it will not be full and fully arranged before the middle of June. It is characteristic of the English, and in characteristic contrast with their misconduct of the war, that they alone have completed their part of the Exposition; their Commissioners are business men, who do not hold their commissioners are business men, who do not hold their commissions by purchase. A right smart Yankee presented the other day another specimen of national characteristics. He arrived in Paris with a bex of artificial teeth of his handiwork. He wished to put the teeth on exhibition at the Crystal Palace; so he took them to the Palace,

\*Napoleoniers and the devout attribute the scenning to Province; the opposition and Voltairians attribute it to a cost of deries; the opposition and Voltairiaus attiribute it to a cost of mail a beautiful master place of the lamented Frament Mo-cea; the centible portion of all pariles, however, recognise the Emperor's personal courage and confidence in his own deskiny. walked past the soldiers and police who guard the entrance, picked out a spot that suited &m and deposited the box, then saw what he wanted of the building and came out. As he told the story a gentleman asked him if the guards did not make objection to his entering? He thought it quite likely they did, but he could not understand them. It is unnecessary to add that our ingenious countryman is as ignorant of French as though he had been sent on a diplomatic mission. Strangers are coming in-net all deterred by the extravagant prices which the Parisians are unwisely putting upon which the Parisians are unwisely putting upon food and ledging; the Babel of the Boulevards grows mere and more confounded with strange tongues; strange raiment too, curious provincial caps and drooping gowns mingle in marked con-trast with the mere patch of a bat and widely circumambient, beflounced robes of the extravagant Paris ladies and lorettes. [There is such a strift of she-dandyism between the two classes that it is difficult to distinguish them by sight-in general extravagance, but the ladies are fast coming up. I Abd-el-Kader, shaken out of house and home by the destructive earthquakes at Bronssa, has asked

for permission from the Emperor to visit World's Fair. Rossini is also positively on his way

During the month of May the price of admission

A l'ost-Office is to be established in a pretty Swiss chalet close by the Palace of Industry, for the convenience of exhibitors and all others. A ureau, whose officers have for their duty to give all necessary information regarding the Exposition,

also organized in the Palace itself.

There are no free admissions to the Exposition except for exhibitors or their representatives, memand the representatives of French and foreign journals. Two tickets are granted to "each of the principal organs of publicity," one to the editor-n-chief, and one to the special reporter of the Ex-ception. These are season tickets, not transfer-ble. Other season tickets cost fifty francs (\$10) and give admission to the ceremony of inaugura-Prices for entrance to the Exhibition of the Fine Arts are the same and under the same at rangement as those to the Industrial Fair. To

day (the 10th) is the last day for receiving goods. On occasion of the World's Fair, there will be held in the course of the season several important International Congresses. I note for to-day International Congresses. I note for to-day there two: An international Statistical Congress: Government has just appointed a very "strong" Committee to prepare the programme of questions to be submitted to the Congress: Chas. Dupin is Chairman; an international Congress of Charity, of which I shall gladly speak hereafter.

THE AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

THE AGITATION IN ENGLAND.

From The Dody News, May 7.

In all our more recent popular agitations the accession of the merchant princes of London has been hailed as an assurance of su coes; but in general they have allowed themselves to be writed for. In the fleature bill struggle, the men of Birmingham complained of the difficulty of moving the citizens of London; in the Anti-Core Law struggle, a similar complaint was made by the men of Manchester. It is not that our segacious el izens are less liberal in their principles, or more timid in asserting them; but the enormous magnitude and complexity of their mercantile operations absorb them so emirely that they are aptorest ratified with expressing approhicition of any political movement, and to leave it to others to take the laboring our. This hatitual wariness and tardiness imparts tenfold weight to the city demonstration of Saturday. The necessity must indeed be urgent which spurs such men to initiate an agitation. Whoever was present in the London Tavern on Saturday ever was present in the London Tavern on Saturday could not sail to be struck, not only with the cines of men who crowed d the spacious hall but with their agcould not isit to be struck, not only with the cines of men who crowded the spacious half but with their apparent ages. To those who viewed the meeting, tooking down from the gallery few of the men who composed it appeared to have numbered less than five and forty years. The opinions and entitiments expressed by the apcakers and embodied in the resolutions must therefore be regarded as those of men who have outlived the excitability of youth, and whose engagements are such as effectually to proclude their taking part in any movement the objects of which they do not feel to be of life and death interest and certain of attainment. Government, Parliament and the nation may rest assured that having laid their bands to the plaw nothing on earth can oblige these men to turn back until their ends are accomplished. Where all spoke well and to the purpose it might seem inviduous to single out any one for approving comment, and yet we believe we only sche the sentiments of every person present when we say that the opening address of Mr. Morley, the Chairman, so fall of weighty matter, so temperately firm, so devoid of an mere orntorical trick—left upon his andience the impression that he had caught a redection of the sputi of those intellectual giants who took the lead in the great struggle of the 18th century—all whose actions were inspired by a profound religious conviction, and regulated by a surpressing practical indigment, Nor must an incident of the day, which has a meaning beyond what at first appears, pass manoted. So numerous were the applicants for admission that the surplus who could not obtain entrance, sufficed to form another crowded and most respectable meeting in the Guilahall, the use of which was promptly and other crowded and most respectable meeting the Guildhall, the use of which was promptly and eraily granted by the Lord Mayor for the purpose, the test amilication. in the Gallachal, the use of which was promptly and liberally granted by the Lord Mayor for the purpose, at the trial application. Our memory cecalls nothing similar to this in the history of popular movements, unless perhaps at the basquet in Manchester which originates the Anti-Corn Law League. On that occasion the night was far spent before half the speakers had been heard; but the enthmasam of the company was unabased, and the worthy chairman proposed that the proceedings should be adjourned till sext evening. The proposal was eagerly caught at—not the less eagerly that there was something pignoral and amusing in the idea of an adjourned banguet. The experiment was triumphantly successful, for the interest of the second night's proceedings fully equalled that of the first. We accept the somewhat analogous incident of Saturday's double meeting as an omen that success, equal to that which crowned the efforts of the League, waits the labors of the Administrative Reform Assoawaits the labors of the Administrative Reform Asso-

ciation.

The London meeting of Saturday has given articulate voice to thoughts and feelings which at this moment fill the minds of then in every quarter of the land. A response of lond and encouraging adhesion will forthwith be heard from all the provinces. Indeed, the mere announcement that such a meeting was to be held had already elegited personality symptoms. We were mere announcement that such a meeting was to be held had alreasy elected premonitory symptoms. We were enabled to announce is our impression of Saturday that a private meeting of uninential gentlemen had been held at Hirmingham, with a view to adopt measures for cooperating with the metropolitan movement to promore Administrative Reform. On the same day we reported, more briefly than we could have wished, the proceedings of a meeting at Derby, on the mismanange-ment of the war, attended by both of the borough mem-bers and by two other members of the House of Com-mons. Measure, Heworth and Bass—at which the bers and by two other members of the House of the mone.—Mesers, Heyworth and Bass—at which views expressed were in perfect harmony with those the Administrative Reformers. And even before London movement commenced demonstrations in same sense had been made at Sheffield and other ortant centers of productive industry. The nation is reusing itself for a great effort in a spirit of calm but reusing itself for a great effort in a spirit of calm but infleathle resolution. The exclusive incapables, whose supercitious defiance of public opinion has raised the storm, must bend before it, or brave it by their own unminded strength. As in the Reform bill contest, in is the nation against a frivolous and effect oligarchy. Then the struggle was for the infesion of a more popular element into the Legislative Councils of the Stale; now it is for the infusion of a more popular element into its Administrative Councils. In 1821 the people concurred the privilege of exercising a more direct and immediate surveillance and control over the ar-stocratical monopolists of executive office; within a vear of two at the most the people will conquer the ear or two at the most the people will conquer the rivilege of nominating for the choice of the Crown dministrators more capable and trustworthy than schoolsers on at the movement. The demonstration of Saurday has struck them with a bewildering consternation only inferior to that which disturbed the soul of Beshazzar when be gazed on the mysterious words—MENE, MENE, TEKEL, CHARRIS.

EXPLANATIONS FROM LORD PALMERSTON. In the House of Commons on the 11th inst., Major Reed called the attention of Government to "the "highly critical position of public affairs, and to the "increasing anxiety and dissatisfaction which at present upon them" the wisdom of immediately anti"cipating those consequences which are certain to be retain to ordinate any pragonal; but he added that Russia was prepared to take into

"the age and the just demands of the people," a brief speech, he invited Lord Palmerston to make some statement that would furnish those who apperted his Government with an exuse for doing as. Lord Palmerston found no fault with Major Reed to whose motives he did justice. It was true, he say that when her Majorsty had authorized him to form a Government public expectation had risen high, as he had obtained the assistance of pecsons who, he had obtained the assistance of pecsons who, he hought, were most capable, from their possition Parliament, of making a strong and officient Government. It had been said that instead of taking peasons experienced in public affairs he should have scheded persons of commercial and business like his its. His answer was plain and simple. Such persons were changed in transactions which made it impossible for fixen to abandon their pursuits and place these selves in political situations. He assured the Rosand the country that the matters adverted to be Major Reed had not escaped the attention of the Government. Much had been done, and with successfur results. Our army in the Crimes was now in a perfect a condition as a Hritish army ever had been The Commissariat Department abroad was in a stay of as complete effections as the nature of the serves admitted. The Medical Department of the army was to be remedeled, but the hossital arrangement in the Fast were already utdend in a was a succession to the four was the partners of the army was to be remedeled. admitted. The Medical Department of the an was to be remodeled; but the bospital arrangeons in the Fast were already placed in a most satisf will be five francs; afterward the prices are ordered as follows: Sunday, four sons; Friday, five francs; all other days, one franc. The galleries of the Louvre and of the Luxembourg will be freely open to the public, native and foreign, daring the time of the Exposition; the Imperial Palaces will be likewise open three days in the week from 1 to 3 o cleck; the same regulation applies to the Imperial Palaces will be placed under the same authority in essential manufactories and other establishments of perial manufactories and other establishments of the Crown: special tickets of admission, passports, and so forth, are dispensed with for the time.

A Post-Office is to be established by State for War being united, would be under the latter; so that there would be a central consolidation of the departments of the acmy. Some persons there, it that the comountation ought to be carried further and to include the use the one of the array, but he was not of that opinion. He thought then were objections belonging to the interests of the array, and to feelings connected with the working of the Constitution. The head of the array should be a military man, and it would not be possible, under all changes of the Government; to find a proper representative of the army in the Cabinet. He was also of opinion that the disposation of the military particularly made to the fovernment might be open to grave and serious objections. The Government had at heart, he said, to render every department of the public service as efficient as it was possible to make it, being sensible that it was only by infusing into every branch of it the atmost energy and activity that they centle carry the country through the great war is which it was sengued, upon the result of which it depended whether England and France should continue to hold the high position they had hitherto held, or sink down into the rank of second-rate States, and the enemy be hereafter the dictator and dominant Power of the world.

Mr. Disraeli expressed his surprise that the First

Mr. Disrael expressed his surprise that the First Minister should have taken advantage of an opportunity offered by an irregularity which had been consured the previous Friday to make a communicating of so much importance. He thought it would have been more convenient to the house, and more diguilled in Lord Painnession, if he had given some previous himation of his intention. After an annuing critical of the terms of Major Re-d's notice, and observing that the convolidation of the military decorriments was of the terms of Major Ress's notice, and observing that the concollection of the military departments was no new science, he stated that he should reserve for another occasion, the expression of his opinion upon the pian which had been accepted by the noble lord,

the world.
Mr. Disraeli expressed his surprise that the First

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES.

The London journals furnish us with voluminou records of the proceedings of the late Conferences at Vienna, but instead of ensumbering our columns with them, we give the following summary from The Low

"The papers relating to the negotiation at Viennaen the Eastern question, which have now been prosented to Pallament, are confined to the official protects and memoranda of these celebrated Conferences; but these papers contain a full and authentic record of the propositions made by the several powers on this occasion, of the arguments by which they were supported and opposed, and of the subtraffages by which they were eventually defeated. We at once assert that is impossible to rise from the perusal of these documents without a conviction that the Russian Ministers were throughout playing a dishonest game, that the acceptance of the Four Points by Russia was a more prefence, and that the counter-proposition which was at last made on behalf of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgay and protection of the contributions, expressed in more courtly and reserved language, are the same with which Count Buol terminated the proceedings of the Conference. Without, however, unitaring at proceedings on a full discussion of these proposats, we shall ret put our readers in possession of a summary of the russes finds as they occurred.

"The Conference was opened at Vienna on the 15th and The papers relating to the negotiation at Viennaon

rat put our readers in possession of a summary of the ransections as they occurred.

"The Conference was opened at Vienna on the 15th of March by a speech from Count Buol, who was unanimously placed in the chair. This address was an exhortation to peaceful and concilinary sentiments among the Flenipotentiaries; but it contained the important declaration that 'the Emperor of Austria had made up his mind on the indispensable conditions of peace, and that nothing, not even the most serious consequences, would prevent his Majesty from seru-pulously adhering to the engagement which is had contracted with his Allies. These conditions are the well-known Four Points which had been communicated to the Russian Envoy, who declared that he cated to the Russian Envoy, who declared that he adhered to all the principles laid down (including the adhered to all the principles laid down (including the putting an end to the Russian preponderance in the Risek Sea) and was ready to adopt them as a point of departure for the negotiations. This definition was agreed to by France and England, who remarked that these principles were to be regarded as beyond discussion, and that the application of them alone remained to be determined. The order of the discussion was then fixed to take—1, the Danubian Principalities; the power of Russia in the Black Sea; and 4, the status of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

"The Russian Ministers after an ineffectual attempt to obtain the admission of Prussia to the Conference) consented to the complete and permanent abrogation of the treaties formerly existing on the sub-

tempt to obtain the admission of Prussia to the Conference) consented to the complete and permanent abrogation of the treaties formerly existing on the subject of the Principalities between Russia and Turkey; and the future condition of those provinces was to be settled by a solemn set of the Porte, providing for the maintenance of all the privileges and liberties of the Moido-Wallachians and the Servians, under the amicable sanctionfor the Great Powers. All exclusive protection was to be abolished, and the Russian plempotentiaries showed a singular but laudable zeal that the franchises of the people of these provinces should in no wise be abridged. The definitive arrangement of a scheme for the administration of the Principalities was referred to a committee, which was to wait for instructions from Constantinople.

"The question of the Danube navigation was in like manner settled without much difficulty. Russia protested that she had rever contested or opposed the commercial freedom of the river, and that the obstacles which had arisen proceeded from natural causes only; to which remark Baron Prokesseh drily replied that, although he in no respect questioned the good intentions of the Russian Government on this subject, it unfortunately happened that the results were incontestably at variance with her professions. The arrangement eventually aggreed upon, provided that the principles established in 1815 with reference

were incottestably at variance with her professions. The arrangement eventually agreed upon, provided that the principles established in 1815 with reference to the other navigable rivers of Europe should be applied to the Danube and guaranteed by all the Fewers, and that a commission of all the Great Powers should be appointed to take all the necessary stens for opening and protecting the free navigation of the river. Russia agreed not to reestablish ber quarantine on the Sulina mouth, and that no fortification should be created between the channels of Sulina and St. George.

tion should be effected between the tension of the line and St. George.

"On the litth of March the Plenipotentiaries arrived at the discussion of the Third Point, upon which Court Buol proposed that the Ministers of Klusska and of Turkey should in the first instance be requested to state respectively to the Conference the means by the the tension of the proposed to give effect to this general which they proposed to give effect to this general stipulation. This courteous proposition was assented to by France and England, but declined by Prince Gerchekoff, who stated that he was not in a condition to take the course suggested by Count Buol, and an adjournment was then agreed upon for the purpose of allowing time for Ali Pasha to arrive from Constantinople, M. Drouyn de l'Huys from Paris, and further instructions from St. Petersburg. Astris arged the expediency of proceeding in this interval of fine to the discussion of the Fourth Point, and Russia-strongly supported this opinion; but the French and English Envoys were ordered by their respective governments to refrain from discussing the last point until the Third had been settled. which they proposed to give effect to this gene stimulation. This courteous proposition was assent

had been settled.

"On the 17th of April, after an interruption of 18 days, the Conference resumed, in order to learn the result of the reference to St. Petersburg. Prince Gorchakoff at once drelined to accept the offer made him